

HOR

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her long the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous fight. *Dryden*
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon*
on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating
mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror
that rises from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator*
HORIZONTALLY, *adj.* [horizontal, French, from *horizon*.]
1. Near the horizon.
As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal*
about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown*
The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height
is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined
to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins*
HORIZONTALLY, *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction par-
allel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie
superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them
horizontally with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons*
HORN, *n. f.* [horn, Gothic; horn, Saxon; horn, Dutch.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some
gaminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosse back his *horns* in vain. *Addison on Italy*
All that process is no more furprising than the eruption of
horns in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain
periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons*
2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.
The squire 'gan n'gher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen*
There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of
good news. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice*
The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal found. *Dryden*
Fair Alcianus, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden*
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned
by poets.
She blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden*
The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson*
4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the*
horns, to repress one's ardour.
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakespeare*
Auridius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare Coriolanus*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold.
If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakespeare*
Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
7. Horn mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.
I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have
been horn mad. *Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*
HORNBILL, *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*
HORNBEAM, *n. f.* [horn and beam, Dutch, for tree, from the
hardness of the timber.]
It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was for-
merly much used in hedges for wildernesses and orangeries.
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent
use. *Miller*
HORNBOOK, *n. f.* [horn and book.] The first book of children,
covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*
Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordi-
nary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Lacke*
To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior*

HORNED, *adj.* [from *horn*.] Furnished with horns.
As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the flock,
Astonish'd both stand fenceless as a block. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
O, that I were
Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-roar
The *horned* herd. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra*
Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham*
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fawns to the fruitful corn. *Dryden*
HORNED, *n. f.* [from *horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells
horns.
The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made
use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Greus*
HORNET, *n. f.* [hornette, Saxon, from its horns.] A very
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.
Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden*
Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortim.*
I have often admir'd how *hornets*, that gather dry materials
for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue
their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology*
HORNFOOT, *n. f.* [horn and foot.] Hoofed.
Mad frantick man,
That did not only quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brags wheels,
Jove's horns to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence*
HORNOWL, *n. f.* A kind of horned owl.
HORNPIPE, *n. f.* [horn and pipe.] A county dance, danced
commonly to a horn.
A lusty tabvere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser*
There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh*
Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run t' the feet-veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipe* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson*
Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of
several friends. *Tatler*, No. 100.
HORNSTONE, *n. f.* A kind of blue stone.
HORNWORK, *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.
HORN, *adj.* [from *horn*.]
1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Cherith flood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Pa. Lost*
The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the
same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above
its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ke.*
Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryd. Virg.*
The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny*
substance. *Addison's System*
As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parch-
ment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer
concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliments*
3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tyneus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden's En.*
HOROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [horographia, Gr. $\omega\gamma\alpha$ and $\gamma\alpha\phi\omega$.] An
account of the hours.
HOROLOGE, *n. f.* [horologium, Latin.] Any instrument that
tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-
glass.
'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep;
He'll watch the *horologe* a double set, *Shakespeare's Othello*
If drink rock not his cradle.
Before the days of Jerome there were *horologes*, that mea-
sured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called
clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammina. *Brown*
HOROMETRY, *n. f.* [horimetrie, French; $\omega\gamma\alpha$ and $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha$.] The
art of measuring hours.
It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity disco-
vered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errata*
HOROSCOPE, *n. f.* [horoscope, French; $\omega\gamma\alpha$ and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$.] The con-
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.
How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's
life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or
conjunction which is found at his birth?
A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or op-
posite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. *Br.*
Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His fire, the bleak-eyed Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryd. Jason*
Where

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The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Greuch's Manil.*
They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct,
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same
dust they sprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons*
HORRIBLE, *adj.* [horribilis, French; horribilis, Lat.] Dread-
ful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be
fights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of
things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural History*
Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a per-
suation that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first
the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human
apprehension. *South's Sermons*
HORRIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideous-
ness; terribleness; fearfulness.
HORRIBLY, *adv.* [from *horrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously.
What hideous noise was that! *Milton's Agonistes*
Horribly loud.
2. To a dreadful degree.
The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and
virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Lacke*
HORRID, *adj.* [horridus, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.
Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrid* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*
Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing; in womens cant.
Already I your tears survey,
3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dry.*
HORRIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.
A bloody designer fuborns his instrument to take away
such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness*
of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond*
HORRIFIC, *adj.* [horrificus, Latin.] Causing horror.
His jaws *horrific*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful fiend. *Thomson's Summer*
HORRIFONOUS, *adj.* [horrifonus, Latin.] Sounding dread-
fully.
HORROR, *n. f.* [horror, Latin; horreur, French.]
1. Terror mix'd with detestation; a passion compounded of
fear and hate, both strong.
Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,
Did always frown, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy thoughts. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
I have sapt full with *horrors*;
Direness, familiar to my laught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find.
Me damp *horror* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton*
Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess'd. *Dryden*
2. Gloom; dreariness.
Her gloomy preference saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods.
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes
an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shivering.
All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause
the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in
some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepi-
dation and *horror*. *Bacon's Natural History*
HORSE, *n. f.* [horse, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and car-
riage.
Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakespeare Macbeth*
A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shakespeare R. III.*
I would sell my *horses*, and buy ten more
Better than he. *Shakespeare Timon of Athens*
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The foster season suiting to the man;
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Greuch*
We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size
of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily
to *horses*. *Locke*

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I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by
the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy*
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination;
for *horses*, horsemen, or cavalry.
I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Shakespeare Macb.*
The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thou-
sand *horse* and foot, for the repelling of the enemy at their
landing. *Bacon's War with Spain*
If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered
behind them, their foot might very well have marched away
with their *horse*. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
Th' Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden's En.*
3. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry
linen on.
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punish-
ment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.
5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or
coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large
and indelicate.
To *HORSE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse.
He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-
jades, and so furnished, as in good faith I thought with myself,
if that were truth, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever
to thrive. *Sidney*, b. ii.
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonzalvo, the
great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego
de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who an-
swered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the
storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare*
4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you
must feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
HORSEBACK, *n. f.* [horse and back.] The seat of the rider;
the state of being on a horse.
I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*
I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were
any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in
which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd. Juvenal*
If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on ac-
count of your health. *Swift to Gay*
HORSEBEAN, *n. f.* [horse and bean.] A small bean usually
given to horses.
Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*
HORSEBLOCK, *n. f.* [horse and block.] A block on which they
climb to a horse.
HORSEBOAT, *n. f.* [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying
horses.
HORSEBOY, *n. f.* [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dressing
horses; a stableboy.
Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in
their matches. *Kneller's History of the Turks*
HORSEBREAKER, *n. f.* [horse and breaker.] One whose employ-
ment it is to tame horses to the saddle.
Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and
tamers of wild beasts. *Greuch*
HORSECHESNUT, *n. f.* [horse and chestnut.] A plant.
It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which con-
sist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with
two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike:
the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green
prickly hulks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly
performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more
than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the lat-
ter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthen-
ing the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller*
I may bring in the *horsechestnut*, which grows into a goodly
standard. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
HORSECOUSER, *n. f.* [horse and couser.] *Junius* derives it
from *horse* and *cous*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to
change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecofer*.
The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a
jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be
derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to
course or exercise them.
1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses.
A servant to a *horsecouser* was thrown off his horse. *Wifem.*
A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon
condition